

Non. 14. Oct. 26.

Sec. State.

Western Carolinian.

Published, weekly, by PHILIP WHITE,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1826.

[VOL. VII. NO. 330.]

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE

20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d
Monday in September next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
1 10,000	10,000
1 5,000	5,000
1 2,000	2,000
2 1,500	3,000
8 1,000	8,000
10 500	5,000
20 180	3,600
40 100	4,000
50 50	2,500
450 20	9,000
1,050 10	10,000
7,365 5	36,830

9,000 Prizes, 21,886 Tickets

14,000 Blanks, 5 at 5 Dollars, is

119,430

Q. Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$200

Second day, 500

Third day, 500

Fourth day, 500

Fifth day, 500

Sixth day, 500

Seventh day, 500

Eighth day, 500

Ninth day, 1,000

Tenth day, 1,000

Eleventh day, 1,000

Twelfth day, 1,000

Thirteenth day, 1,000

Fourteenth day, 1,000

Fifteenth day, 1,500

Sixteenth day, 5,000

Seventeenth day, 10,000

Eighteenth day, 20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not withdrawn within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

Tickets in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury.

21

Land and Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Land at Needsborough. The tract contains about eleven hundred acres, near five hundred of which is under cultivation; fronts one mile and a quarter on the River Pee Dee; two hundred acres of low-ground. The improvements are a two story Dwelling-House, with all the common and necessary out-houses; a Grist-Mill, with two run of stones and Saw-Mill with one saw, on the Yadkin Navigation Canal, which runs through the premises, and affords a full supply of water at all times. The water-power for machinery is equal to any in the Southern States, having the advantage of navigation from the mills, and no chance of being rivalled. The situation is high and healthy, and has a number of never-failing Springs.

Terms of payment, and further particulars, will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. JOHNSON.

Needsboro', Anson County, 632

August 30th, 1826.

24

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who

says his name is JACK, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Martha William son, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAM'L. JONES, Jailer.

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826.

24

Notice.

THE copartnership in the Mercantile business

at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the firm of Murphy & Brown, will be dissolved about the 20th day of October next, by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle and close their accounts as soon as possible, with William Brown, at Concord, by note or otherwise; and those having claims, are requested to present them.

JOHN MURPHY.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell her House and Lot in the town of Salisbury; it is pleasantly situated on one of the main streets, three squares south-east of the Court-House. The building is two stories high, twenty-eight feet square, is well finished, and well adapted to accommodate either a large or small family. All the necessary out-buildings are in good repair; there is on the lot, an excellent garden tastefully laid off, and well improved, also, a great variety of fruit trees of the very best quality. Any person desirous of purchasing a pleasant dwelling in Salisbury is invited to apply to the subscriber or at this office, as a bargain may be had in the premise. A long credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

ELIZABETH TORRES.

Salisbury, Sept. 15th, 1826.

N. B. If the abovementioned house and lot is not disposed of at private sale, previous to Tuesday of the next Term of Rowan Superior Court, (it being the 10th day of Oct.) ensuing, the premises will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder.

E. T.

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Robert Worke, in Statesville, on Thursday the 30th of November next; a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture, remnant of store goods, farming utensils, horses, cattle and hogs; also, between 25 and 30 Negroes of every description, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girls, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for negroes will be cash.

Further terms will be made known on day of Sale, due attendance by

MARY WORK, Executrix.

JOHN MUSHAT, Esq.

September 11th, 1826.

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9,000 Prizes, 21,886 Tickets

14,000 Blanks, 5 at 5 Dollars, is

119,430

[From the Kentucky Gazette.]

NOTES ON KENTUCKY.

Series II.

The report made by Columbus of his discovery of America, did not produce greater excitement in the Court of Spain, than that made by Finlay did in the people of Carolina, in the vicinity of his residence, of the discoveries he had made in the valley of the Ohio.

In consequence of the information given by Finlay, Col. Daniel Boone, in company with John Finlay, John Stewart, Joseph Holden, James Monay, and William Cool, set out from his residence on the Yadkin river, in North-Carolina, on the 1st day of May, 1769, under the direction of Finlay as their guide, and steered westward. After a long and fatiguing march over a mountainous and pathless wilderness, they, on the 7th day of June following, arrived at Red river, at a place recognised by Finlay, where he had formerly been whilst trading with the Indians. Here, from the top of an eminence, they first obtained a distant view of the beautiful level of Kentucky.

At this place they erected what they called their station camp, and from thence made excursions, either for the purposes of hunting or exploring the country; and where they agreed to rendezvous in case of being at any time separated from each other.

On the 22d day of December following, whilst Boone and Stewart were traversing the forest near the Kentucky river, late in the evening, they were surprised by a party of Indians, who, rushing out of a thick Canebrake, made them both prisoners. They continued in the possession of the Indians until the seventh night, when, in the dead of night, whilst the Indians were sound asleep, they effected their escape, and returned to the camp, which they found plundered, and all their companions gone.

At this inauspicious moment, Squire Boone, (brother of Col. Daniel Boone,) with one other, who had penetrated into this unexplored region in search of his brother, by mere accident, arrived at this camp. This meeting, notwithstanding the untowardness of the circumstances attending the parties, was productive of mutual joy.

A short time after the arrival of Squire Boone at the station camp of these adventurers, John Stewart was killed and scalped by a party of Indians, which so frightened the man who accompanied Squire Boone, that he immediately set out on his return to North Carolina, leaving the two Boones without any other company.

At this camp Col. Boone and his brother erected a hut, to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching winter, and where they continued until the succeeding spring, during which time no occurrence took place worthy of notice.

On the 1st day of May, 1770, Squire Boone left his brother, and returned home to Carolina for a supply of ammunition and horses, leaving him entirely alone, who, as the summer approached, extended his excursions, whereby he obtained an extensive knowledge of all the lands in the country north of the Kentucky river.

On the 27th day of July, 1773, Squire Boone returned with the necessary supplies of ammunition and horses, after which it was but a short time before they set out homeward; examining the country as they proceeded to Cumberland river, giving names to the different rivers and creeks as they passed, and in the month of March, 1771, arrived at their respective places of residence in North Carolina.

Colonel Shelby, in one of his notes says, "In May, 1772, I met Daniel Boone below the Holstein settlement alone; he informed me that he had spent the two years preceding that time, in a hunt on the Ohio river, (now Kentucky,) so called by all the long hunters; that he had been robbed the day before by the Cherokee Indians, of all the proceeds of his hunt."

The same year that Daniel Boone first visited Kentucky, viz: in 1769, Hancock Taylor, Richd. Taylor, Abraham Haden stall, and others, from Orange co., Virginia, descended the Ohio river, visited its shores, passed the falls, and into the Mississippi. At the mouth of either White river or Arkansas, Richard Taylor and Barbour left the others, and went through the Creek nation of Indians, to their residence in Virginia. Hancock Taylor, and Abraham Haden stall, went on to Red river, explored the country in that quarter, descending the Mississippi to New-Orleans, and from thence went round to New-York, and home.

In the same year also, (1769,) James Knox, (afterwards Col. Knox,) Henry Skegs, and seven others, came through the wilderness, and made a hunt on

Dick's River, and the head waters of Green river, South of the Kentucky river. This party confined themselves to that portion of country bordering on the Cumberland mountains, and what was then called the Brush, and afterwards the Wilderness.

The country South of the Kentucky river was explored by James Smith, (afterwards Col. Smith,) in the year 1766; the following is the account given of his excursion, written by himself:

"In the year 1766, I heard that Sir William Johnson, the King's agent for settling affairs with the Indians, had purchased from them all the land west of the Appalachian Mountains, that lay between the Ohio and Cherokee river; and as I knew by conversing with the Indians in their own tongue, that there was a large body of rich land there, I concluded I would take a tour westward, and explore that country.

"I set out about the last of June, 1766, and went, in the first place, to Holstein river, and from thence I travelled westward in company with Joshua Horton, Uriah Stone, William Baker, and James Smith, who came from near Carlisle. There was only four white men of us and a mulatto slave about 18 years of age, that Mr. Horton had with him. We explored the country south of Kentucky, and there was no more sign of white men there then, than there is now west of the head waters of the Missouri. We also explored Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, from Stone's river down to the Ohio.

"When we came to the mouth of Tennessee, my fellow-travellers concluded that they would proceed on to the Illinois, and see some more of the land to the west;—this I would not agree to. As I had already been longer from home than what I expected, I thought my wife would be distressed, and think I was killed by the Indians; therefore, I concluded that I would return home. I sent my horse with my fellow-travellers to the Illinois, as it was difficult to take a horse through the mountains. My comrades gave me the greatest part of the ammunition they then had, which amounted only to half a pound of powder, and lead equivalent. Mr. Horton also lent me his mulatto boy, and I then set off through the wilderness, for Carolina.

"About eight days after I left my company, at the mouth of Tennessee, on my journey eastward, I got a cane stab in my foot, which occasioned my leg to swell, and I suffered much pain. I was now in a doubtful situation—for from any of the Indian species, except black Jamie, or the savages, and I knew not when I might meet with them—my case appeared desperate, and I thought something must be done. All the surgical instruments I had was a knife, a mockson, awl, and a pair of bullet moulds; with these I stuck the awl in the skin, and with the knife I cut the flesh away from around the cane, and then I commanded the mulatto fellow to catch it with the bullet moulds, and pull it out, which he did. When I saw it, it seemed a shocking thing to be in any person's foot. It will, therefore, be supposed that I was very glad to have it out. The black fellow attended upon me, and obeyed my directions faithfully. I ordered him to search for Indian medicine, and told him to get me a quantity of bark from the root of a lynn tree, which I made him beat on a stone, with a tomahawk, and boil it in a kettle, and with the ooze I bathed my foot and leg; what remained, when I had finished bathing, I boiled to a jelly, and made poultices thereof. As I had no rags, I made use of the green moss that grows upon logs, and wrapped it round with elm bark. By this means (simple as it may seem) the swelling and inflammation in a great measure abated.

"As stormy weather appeared, I ordered Jamie to make us a shelter, which he did by erecting forks and poles, and covering them with cane tops, like a fodder house. It was but about one hundred yards from a large buffalo road. As we were almost out of provision, I commanded Jamie to take my gun, and I went along as well as I could, concealed myself near the road, and killed a buffalo. When this was done, we jerked the lean and fried the tallow out of the fat meat, which we kept to stew with our jerk, as we needed it.

Dick river was named after an Indian, whose name was Dick, and who had a hunting camp on that river.

Stone's River is a south branch of Cumberland, and enters into it above Nashville. We first gave it this name in our journal in May, 1

NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MEMBERS ELECT.

We publish this week, a full return of all the Members elect to the next General Assembly. Nearly one half of the whole, are new members.

Anson.—Joseph Pickett, Senate; Clement Marshall, John Smith, commons.

Ash.—Al. Alexander B. McMillan, senate; Zachariah Baker, James Blevins, commons.

Bertie.—William Gilliam, Senate; James G. Mloon, Joseph D. White, commons.

Beaufort.—J. O. K. Williams, senate; William A. Blount, Thomas Ellison, commons.

Bladen.—James J. McKay, senate; John J. Gilmore, John J. McMillian, commons.

Brunswick.—Benjamin R. Locke, senate; Alfred Moore, Jacob Leonard, jr., commons.

Buncombe.—Athan A. McDowell, Senate; John Clayton, David L. Swain, commons.

Burke.—Mathew Baird, Senate; Edwin Poor, David Newland, commons.

Cabarrus.—Lawson H. Alexander, senate; Robert Pickens, and John C. Barnhardt, commons.

Carrick.—Bartlett Yancey, senate; Charles D. Donoho, John E. Lewis, commons.

Carson.—Willis Wilson, senate; Thomas Dozier, Simeon Jones, commons.

Carveret.—Whittington Davis, senate; Otway Burns, Edward H. Bell, commons.

Chattox.—Robert Marsh, Senate; A. K. Ramsay, Thomas G. Hill, commons.

Chowan.—William Bullock, senate; Josiah McKiel, William Jackson, commons.

Columbus.—James Burney, senate; Caleb Stephens, Luke R. Simmons, commons.

Craven.—Richard D. Spaight, Senate; Andrew H. Richardson, Samuel Whitehurst, commons.

Cumberland.—Alexander Elliot, senate; Archibald McDearmid, Joseph Hodges, commons.

Currituck.—Samuel Salayre, senate; Wiloughby Barnard, Enoch Ball, commons.

Davidson.—John M. Smith, senate; Thomas Moore, John W. Jones, commons.

Duplin.—Stephen Miller, senate; William R. Frederick, Benjamin Best, commons.

Edgecombe.—Louis D. Wilson, senate; Hand Flowers, and Benjamin Sharp, commons.

Franklin.—Charles A. Hill, senate; James Houze, Joel King, commons.

Gates.—E. R. Hunter, senate; W. W. Stedman, John Walton, commons.

Granville.—William M. Snead, Senate; Nicholas Jones, Willis Lewis, commons.

Greene.—Jesse Speight, senate; Charles Edwards, Joseph Ellis, commons.

Gulford.—Jonathan Parker, Senate; John M. Morehead, Francis L. Simpson, commons.

Halifax.—Isham Matthews, senate; George E. Spruill, A. A. Wyche, commons.

Haywood.—Thomas Love, senate; James R. Love, Ninian Edmonston, commons.

Hertford.—Elisha H. Sharp, senate; Leonard Martin, Bridger I. Montgomery, commons.

Hoke.—Benjamin Forman, senate; Tillman Farrow, John J. Bonner, commons.

Iredell.—Samuel King, senate; Richard Allison, Alexander Torrence, commons.

Johnston.—Reuben Sanders, Senate; K. Q. Adams, H. Wilder, commons.

Jones.—Ridder McDaniel, senate; Enoch Foy, O'Bryan Cox, commons.

Lenoir.—Isaac Croom, senate; James Cox, Wm. Kilpatrick, commons.

Lincoln.—Daniel M. Forney, Senate; Oliver W. Holland, Bartlett Ship, commons.

Martin.—L. Cherry, senate; David Latham, Jesse Cooper, commons.

Mecklenburg.—Michael McLeary, senate; William Julius Alexander, and Matthew Bain, commons.

Montgomery.—Edmund Deberry, Senate; John Dargan, Thomas C. Dunn, commons.

Moore.—Josiah Tyson, Senate; Gideon Seawell, William Wadsworth, commons.

Nash.—W. W. Boddy, Senate; Joseph Arington, Duncan York, commons.

New Hanover.—Thomas Devane, senate; William W. Jones, John Kerr, commons.

Northampton.—E. Holloman, senate; R. B. Gary, John H. Patterson, commons.

Onslow.—Edward Ward, senate; John Giles Wm. P. Farand, commons.

Orange.—William Montgomery, senate; John Bonn, John Stockard, commons.

Pasquotank.—Thomas Bell, senate; William J. Hardy, Thomas Jordan, commons.

Person.—Robert Vanhook, senate; Thomas McGhee, Thomas Webb, commons.

Pergamon.—Willis Riddick, senate; Eliasha Burke, John Bogue, commons.

Pitt.—John Joyner, senate; Marshall Dickinson, William Andrews, commons.

Randolph.—Alexander Gray, Senate; Abram Brower, Robert Walker, commons.

Richmond.—Francis T. Leake, senate; Archibald McNair, Henry Dockery, commons.

Robeson.—John Gilchrist, senate; W. Alford, S. Howell, commons.

Rockingham.—Thomas Blackwell, Senate; Thomas Settle, James Barnett, commons.

Rowan.—John Beard, jr., Senate; John Linn, John Clement, commons.

Rutherford.—Martin Shuford, senate; John Carson, William Richardson, commons.

Sampson.—John Sellers, senate; David Underwood, Thomas Sutton, commons.

Stokes.—John Hill, senate; Augustine H. Shepperd, Joseph Carter, commons.

Surry.—Pleasant B. Roberts, senate; Gallah Moore, J. Arnold, commons.

Tyrrell.—John B. Beasley, senate; Daniel N. Bateman, Frederick Davenport, commons.

Wake.—Henry Seawell, Senate; Nathaniel G. Rand, Samuel Whitaker, commons.

Warren.—M. T. Hawkins, Senate; Thomas J. Green, Robert H. Jones, commons.

Washington.—Samuel Davenport, senate; William Bozman, William Armstrong, commons.

Wayne.—J. Wades, senate; Joshua Hastings, P. B. Raiford, commons.

Wilkes.—Montfort Stokes, senate; Nathaniel Gordon, John Saintclair, commons.

BOROUGH MEMBERS.

Edenton.—James Iredell, Fayetteville. Robert Strange.

Holifax.—Robert Potter.

Hillsborough.—John Scott.

Newbern.—John Stanly.

Salisbury.—Charles Fisher.

Wilmington.—Joseph A. Hill.

A Quaker in Philadelphia, wanting to buy some oysters, requested the oysterman to leave two or three bushels at his house. **Pray sir**, said the oysterman, what might your name be? **It might be Beelzebub**, replied the Quaker, but it 'aint.

From the Correspondent of the Petersburg Intelligencer, August 24, 1826.

TROY (N. Y.) AUG. 24.

This is a beautiful city, bounded by fine hills in the rear, one of which is called *Mount Ida*, to continue the elegant allusion of its name. It contains about the same population as Petersburg, and has many handsome buildings. An institution, somewhat novel, has been established in this place, by the munificence of Gen. Van Rensselaer. Its object is to benefit Students in those sciences, more particularly adapted to the common purposes of life—to qualify teachers for the instruction of farmers and mechanics' children in Agriculture, Chemistry, Natural History, Domestic Economy, and the useful Arts. A farm belongs to the seminary for the particular improvement of the students in Agriculture; and work shops for their progress in Mechanical Science. The plan promises to be very useful.

We were in Troy on a Sabbath, and gladly embraced the opportunity of visiting a settlement of the *Shakers* at Niskayuna, not far from this place. After a short ride we found ourselves in the midst of this strange community, and seated in their house of public worship. Presently they walked into the house two and two, the men entering at the left hand door, and the women the right. All were clad uniformly—the men had left their coats at their dwelling. After sitting a while in perfect silence, they arose, faced each other, forming rows, the males on one side, and the females on the other, with a space eight feet wide between the two rows. Then commenced the worship, by singing, in which every one joined; as far as my ear could judge they sing one part alone—the air: and this without much reference to Piano strains, but very correct in their own peculiar tune, which is always quick. There are no bars in their music, it is one continued succession of sounds, till the piece is completed. To many of their tunes, they sing no words at all—the performance consists in merely humming the air, accompanied by a very slight *see saw* motion of the body. Then they paused—an elder made a short address congratulating them on their privileges, and they sang again as before; after which followed an exhortation to the spectators by another elder, requesting them to refrain from levity on the solemn occasion. He further told his brethren, if they felt so disposed, although the congregation was crowded, they "might go forth to worship God in the dance." They placed themselves in rows of the whole length of the house, the men at one end and the women at the other. A number of both sexes did not join in the dance, as also those who acted as the musicians. These suddenly struck up a tune without words and the dancing immediately began—during this period the singers kept a constant waving motion with both hands, as if beating time, and whenever a hymn was finished, they all made a peculiar bow of the head to each other, denoting the reverential close of the service. Three or four pieces were performed in this manner, the whole occupying about one hour. The dancing was simple in its form. The whole body moved backwards and forwards in their ranks with a quick and perfectly uniform step, then turning round, they advance up and down the room, shuffling to the tune. It is surprising to see the most perfect uniformity and regularity of step, with which they go through the routine of their unusual devotion. After "going forth" in the dance, they went forth to praise God "in the march." The singers now placing themselves in the centre of the room, commenced hymns descriptive of their worship, all the Shakers moving round them in couples with a very quick step. Every one united in the song, gently waving their hands—at some particular parts, as if elated with joy, then clapped their hands while going through the "solemn march."

Thus finished the worship of this curious and apparently devout sect. The utmost neatness is conspicuous in their gardens, fields, and houses, and they are surpassed by no people in these respects. Their property is all in common, individuals draw from the general stock for support, which is abundantly rich and plentiful. Agriculture, gardening, and the mechanic arts employ their time—they have nothing to do with commercial speculations. The articles of their industry have always been celebrated for their superiority, their garden-seeds are known over the world on account of their excellence, and find a ready market. Health, peace, and prosperity reign about them. But with all their deserved industrious, moral and charitable characteristics, the *leading principle* of their community cannot be otherwise than wrong, and demonstrates the absurdity into which poor human nature can run! *Celibacy*, the Shakers declare in their belief to be indispensable, but where does reason or Scripture justify whole communities to separate themselves entirely from those solemn relations on which the happiness, and even the continuance of society depend?

MASON.

The first step, however remote from the central point of criminality, though not always decisive, is to be feared.

GEN. LICKORISH.

The following address was delivered by Gen. Andrew Jackson, on the late Anniversary of American Independence, at a rural dinner, to which he was invited, in Giles County, Tennessee. The address was in reply to the welcome delivered to him on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, by Axon V. Brown, Esq.

SIR: I am at loss for words to express the feelings which have been excited by the remark you have just addressed to me. The return of this joyous day to our country, and the privilege of uniting in its celebration with so many of my old associates in arms, and this large and respectable assemblage of my fellow citizens, by whom I am so much honored; all concur to heighten those emotions of gratitude and joy with which this memorable era never fails to fire the bosom of every friend and lover of his country.

In the retrospect, sir, which you have taken of our Revolutionary war, allow me to thank you for the flattering notice of my youthful efforts, although I cannot but be sensible that your kindness has given them too much importance. The humble part which I acted in that eventful struggle, served mostly to impress upon my mind the great principles which were secured by it—and to the support of which, if my subsequent labors in the cause of my country have at all contributed, the pain and privations endured, are more than compensated. The spirit, sir, which blazed through the deeds of those revolutionary fathers, was the inspiration of Deity to a just cause, and needed not the unforgiving and ruthless barbarity of the foe to make it unconquerable, even on the field of repeated defeats and disasters: No, sir, cherished by the Author of all Good, supporting and supported by the love of liberty and virtue, it achieved more than could have been, more than ever was done, by the unaided powers of man—the establishment of a free and happy Government, dependent alone upon the will of the People. Let it then be our solemn duty to perpetuate this Government, by recurring often to the first sacrifices with which it was obtained, and to the lessons of wisdom with which its sages have stamped its history.

The second war of our independence grew out of a system of outrage and insult renewed by the same enemy, and no doubt with the hope of annihilating the fair fabric which the first had erected: But, how vain were his hopes! Our sons proved worthy of their fathers, many of whom witnessed the struggle, and in the accomplishment of their prayers, saw their independence gloriously confirmed and re-established, and *hated us* worthy the sacred heritage commemorated by this day. To the brave officers and soldiers, sir, a part of whom are now before me, who aided in this struggle, the deserved gratitude of our country has been freely offered, and with them as with one, I know that no higher reward could be received or desired.

I tender to you, sir, my most sincere thanks for the favorable manner with which you have been pleased to speak of my services in the various civil stations to which I have been called by my Country, and particularly by this State. In these, as in all situations of my public life, I am much indebted to the liberality and indulgence of my fellow-citizens; and I beg leave once more to assure them of the consolation which their cheering approbation has always afforded me.

YALE COLLEGE.

The annual commencement of this institution was celebrated in this place on Wednesday the 13th inst. Our city was visited on the occasion by an unusual concourse of strangers from different parts of the country, among whom were many persons of distinction. The exercises, of which a Scheme is given below, were exhibited in the centre Church to a crowded audience, and reflected much credit on the young gentlemen who participated in them and on their instructors. The high literary and moral excellence of the productions gave perfect satisfaction to all who heard them. One hundred Students were admitted to their first degrees. This is believed to be the largest class that has ever graduated at any literary institution in the United States, and is the best evidence of the flourishing condition of Yale College. We are happy to be informed that a considerable number of young gentlemen have already joined the next Freshmen Class, and that the prospect of its being large is favourable. The institution now holds a high rank in this country, and it must be the source of much gratification to its friends that its reputation was never greater or its condition more prosperous than at the present time.

Columbian Register.

Pleasure.—Pleasure is to women what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately enjoyed, it withers, viciates, and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are, perhaps, as necessary to the full developing of her charms, as the shade is to the rose, confining its beauty and increasing its fragrance.

ENGLAND.

A letter from Manchester, Eng. of the 18th of July, says:

"The scattered groups which were observed yesterday in our streets, apparently condoling with each other on the wretchedness of their prospects, seemed to have concerted together some new measures. About eleven o'clock, huts were erected on the field of "Peterloo," and a mob of between twelve and fifteen thousand persons of every description and of both sexes, many of whom were armed with pikes and staves. The usual topics were attempted to be discussed by one or two speechifiers, but a party of the Queen's Boys made its appearance, and the mob quietly dispersed.

"The disaffected are chiefly composed of persons from Macclesfield and Chorley; a Mr. Wood, of the latter place, an extensive manufacturer and an encourager of the power loom, has been marked out by the rioters, and on Monday the whole of his extensive works were completely destroyed. Our anticipations are gloomy in the extreme, as many of the manufacturers who have kept hands at work three days in the week have come to a determination of stopping altogether; the fund too, for the relief of the distressed, is fast coming to an end.

IRELAND.

The following statement, extracted from the American Eagle, goes to prove there are two sides to every question. It appears, from this account, that where Catholics are riotous at elections in Ireland, the Protestants are sufficiently prompt to punish their audacity. These disgraceful, murderous scenes could not take place, if all men in that country were free and equal; but perhaps it will be said there were only half a dozen Papists. So be it. We believe God regards all his creatures with an impartial eye.

"Great disturbances took place during the elections in Ireland. In County Kerry six men were shot dead, and as many more wounded. Of those shot, only one was actively engaged in the riot. Colonel Crosbie went to Benner's Inn, and told lord Enniskillen his conduct in ordering out the military was *ruffianly*, and instantly horsewhipped him. An inquest afterwards took place on the bodies, "at which (says the Dublin Evening Post) it was clearly shown that no attempt was made to make a prisoner; that the riot act was not read; that the high sheriff and the two magistrates were the chief promoters; and that it was with the *knowledge that the police were* dragged into the conflict." The jury found a verdict of death, by shots fired by order of the high sheriff, major Mullens, and G. Rowan, esq. "and that such orders were unnecessary and unjustifiable."

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 3, 1826.

they will fatten, from the quantity of oil they contain.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

GREAT SALE OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

The two advertisements on the subject of existing theological controversies, left at the office of the Western Carolinian during the Editor's absence, cannot be published in our paper. They are on a subject that ought always to be excluded from the columns of a Newspaper. We will print them in hand-bill form, if desired.

THE CROPS.

The alarm occasioned by an apprehension of a failure of the crops, has, in a great measure, subsided in this section of country. A few rains towards the close of the season, were of incalculable benefit in filling out the ears of corn. We have heard it mentioned, by persons well informed on the subject, that the crops of corn in Rowan are, perhaps, as good as last year; and in Cabarrus and Mecklenburg, they are said to be better. In Rutherford, Haywood, Burke, and Buncombe, there is better corn than has been raised for many years past. New corn has sold in this place at 50 cents per bushel, delivered; and we have heard of some being sold at 40 cents per bushel, at the heap.

The Raleigh Register announces the election of *Ninian Edwards*, in the following words—"It is now certain that *Ninian Edwards* is elected Governor of Illinois. This cannot fail to be a source of regret to honest-men of all parties."

Who elected *Ninian Edwards*?—The People of a Sister state, and of course he must have received a majority of the votes of the people of that state. If honest men of all parties regret his election, we may say, that the same feeling must have prevented honest men from voting for him. But a majority of the men of Illinois did vote for him—*now*, a majority of the voters of Illinois, according to *Messrs. Galeas*, are not honest men. If this be the charity of the Editors of the Register, we pray they may never exercise it towards us.

We understand that the Hon. *Israel Pickens*, in consequence of continued and obstinate illness, has resigned his seat as one of the United States' Senators from the state of Alabama. So delicate has been the state of his health, that he has not yet reached Alabama from Washington, since the last session of Congress. He has been, for a number of weeks during this season, in Cabarrus county, the place of his nativity.

Slander.—At the fall term of the superior court for Burke county, held at Morganton last week, a case of damages for *slander*, (*Palmer v. Wilson*), was tried. Wilson had charged Palmer with having stolen \$360 worth of hogs from him. After ingenious and eloquent arguments from counsel, and a luminous charge from his Hon. Judge *Ruffin*, the jury retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict of *five hundred dollars damages* against the defendant.

John P. Ervin, Esq. Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., has challenged Gen. Samuel Houston, representative in Congress from that district, to a duel, for statements which the General acknowledged he made in Washington city last winter, pending the appointment of Postmaster at Nashville, "impeaching the integrity" of Mr. Ervin's conduct. The General made no written reply to the challenge.

A Mr. R. Helme, of Johnston county, proposes to publish a weekly paper in the city of Raleigh, to be entitled the "HALTER." He proposes to support the present administration of the general government, but will not hang its opponents; the particular victim of his "Halter," will be *political* malefactors—All those who patronize the paper, will have it in their power to choke their enemies whenever they please, by just placing their names in the "Halter." The paper will be as large as any in the state—and the price the same.

Philip P. Barbour, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been nominated by the people of Louisa county, a candidate for the seat in the U. States senate, now occupied by John Randolph, Mr. Randolph's term of service expiring on the 4th of March next. We hope Judge Barbour may beat the Roanoke orator.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

FEEDING HOGS WITH COTTON SEED.

South Carolina, Oct. 20, 1825.

MR. EDITOR: In one of your late numbers, a writer from this state, wishes some information relative to the destruction of hogs from eating cotton seed. He must pardon my great surprise that so valuable manure should ever be thus suffered to produce such injury, instead of being preserved for the increase of the product of our fields. Some years since I was made acquainted with the following plan, not only to prevent such bad effects to the hogs, but to them; and, by feeding them two weeks before they were killed, with corn, good bacon was obtained at a cheap rate. I have never tested the plan by an experiment. The cotton seed is to be thrown into water, in a canal or pond, and the hogs are only allowed to eat the seed in the water. The seed, from undergoing fermentation in part, or rotting, may then produce no bad effects to the hogs; and if the deleterious effects are presented, we know

they will fatten, from the quantity of oil they contain.

Dr. Lemuel Lewis, of Nash county, is announced, in addition to four or five others, previously named in our paper, as a candidate to succeed Mr. Edwards in the 20th Congress, from the Warrenton district, in this state.

Elections for Members of the 20th Congress have lately taken place in some of the western States.

In *Indiana*, Thos. H. Blake has been elected from the 1st District, by a majority of 89 votes over Ratcliff Boon, the present incumbent.

In *Illinois*, Joseph Duncan has been elected, in the place of Daniel P. Cook, the present member; and *Ninian Edwards*, Governor of the State.

Mr. Test has lost his election for *Indiana*. He was a friend to Gen. Jackson originally, but lately his political attachments were directed towards Mr. Adams. The people have sent Oliver H. Smith to congress in his room.

In *Vermont*, the *Rev. Ezra Butler*, and the *Rev. Aaron Leland* have been elected, the former Governor, and the latter Lieutenant Governor of the State.

Enoch Lincoln has been almost unanimously elected Governor of *Maine*.

The Evening Post contains the report on the accounts of the "New York Mount Hope Loan Company." A more Flemish account cannot well be imagined. This Company, says the Post, has been in existence but a short time, and has managed, or rather mismanaged, in such a way, as to have sunk the whole, stock and fluke, as the sailor says. It reminds us of the story of the Kilkenny cats, who fought until they eat each other up, tails and all.

Balt. Patriot

The Evening Post contains the report on the accounts of the "New York Mount Hope Loan Company." A more Flemish account cannot well be imagined. This Company, says the Post, has been in existence but a short time, and has managed, or rather mismanaged, in such a way, as to have sunk the whole, stock and fluke, as the sailor says. It reminds us of the story of the Kilkenny cats, who fought until they eat each other up, tails and all.

It is going the rounds of the newspapers, as a most remarkable fact, and worthy of all note, that the horse rode by general Packenham, at the battle of New Orleans, is now owned by an inhabitant of Hebron, Connecticut. In the neighborhood of this place, [Nashville] we have not only the horse rode by the conqueror of Packenham, but we have the conqueror of *Whig and Banner*.

The U. S. sloop of war Lexington, Capt. Shubrick, arrived at New York on Monday week, from a cruise on the coast of Labrador. She left the Straits of Belleisle on the 16th ult. in company with the British sloop of war Orestes, bound to St. Johns, N. F.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new and splendid Freemason's Hall in Washington City, was solemnized on the 19th ult.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 20.

Cotton, 8s a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, \$6 7; wheat, 5 a 1 15; whiskey, 45 to 55; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do, 55 60; corn, 75 a 80; bacon, 11 14; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 85 per bushel; molasses, 42 45; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime green, 15 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 550 to 4 per 100 lbs; iron, 5 a 6, pr. 100 lbs.; tobacco, leaf, \$34 a 44; manufactured, 5 a 6 pr. cwt.

Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 18.

Cotton, S. Island, 22 a 30; stained do, 8 a 10 Maine and Sante, 17 a 20 cts; short staple, 8 a 10 cents; Whiskey, 34 a 35 cents; Bacon, 8 9; Hams, 11 a 12; Land, 94 a 10; Bagging, Dunder and Inverness, (42 inch) 21 a 23; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 a 18 Inf. to good, 13 to 16; Georgia Bank Bills, 1-1 to 14 per cent. discount. North-Carolina Do, 4-1 to 5 per cent. discount.

Cotton.—New Uplands are beginning to arrive in small lots, and the staple of some which has been recently received, proves to be very good. Old Uplands, of fair quality, are selling at about 9 cents; the best new crop will readily command 10 cents—and in some few instances it has gone a little higher. Nothing doing in Seaboard, &c.

Flour.—There has been some improvement in the demand for this article, since our last—and sales of fresh Richmond Flour, have been made at \$32.

Corn.—One cargo sale only has been made during the week, at 65 cents. The stock in hand is very large, and the demand quite limited. Oats, Peas and Hay, continue about the same as quoted in our last.

CAMDEN PRICES, Sept. 19.

Cotton, 7 a 8; corn, 87 to \$1 07; bacon, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; whiskey, 45 to 59; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHIRAW, SEPTEMBER 22.

Corn, and Corn Meal, command \$1 by the Load, and \$1 25 by the Bushel.—Flour sells at \$10 per barrel, the supply in Market of each is limited. Bacon 12 cts at wholesale, 18 cents retail; Beef 6 a 7 at retail.

We wish our readers would look at the word BACON in the above, and notice that it retails at eighteen cents, and that there is hardly any in market.

Spectator.

Married,

Near Fayetteville, on the 14th inst. Mr. Malcolm McLean, aged 21, to Miss Ann Snow, aged 11.

DIED,

On the 9th instant, in Mecklenburg county, Mrs. Margaret Weeks, wife of John Weeks, Esq. about 45 years of age.

By Saturday's Mail.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Frances Henrietta, Capt. White, arrived at New York from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Com-

mercial Advertiser, have received London papers to the 11th, Liverpool to the 10th August.

The Paris Etoile of the 7th August, states, that sentence has been pronounced in the affair of the Conspirators at St. Petersburg. Thirty-six have been sentenced to death. Five only have suffered an ignominious death—they have been hanged.

London, Aug. 9.—The commerce of the country continues to improve; there appears a reaction also in the principal ports of Europe.

Cotton, the demand last week was very good at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.

Constantinople, July 10.

It seems the Sultan is proceeding steadily and fearlessly in his undertaking; and so far as terror can operate upon the minds of those whom he might cause to fear, he is likely to find every obstacle removed. Not that he trusts to this alone, for the more formidable of his opponents are daily and hourly consigned to the hands of the executioner. If blood be a good cement for the new edifice he is constructing, he has enough of it to ensure its durability.

A letter from Leghorn affirms, on the 19th, that Lord Cochrane's squadron was in sight of that port.

The London Courier of August 9, contains a private letter dated Lisbon, July 14, which states that the Count of Porto Santo had given in his resignation on the ground of the influence which the British had over the affairs of the nation.

LATEST FROM FERACRUZ.

The schr. Blucher, Capt. Fitch, 22 days from Veracruz, arrived here last evening.

Baltimore Pat.

We learn by the Blucher, that the delegations from the four Republics, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico, have concluded the main business of the Grand Congress of Panama, without waiting for the moral influence of the Ministers from the United States and the European powers. One member of each Legation had returned to their respective governments—the remainder had embarked for Acapulco to resume their sessions at Taxco, near the city of Mexico. The Mexican Legation and part of that from Guatemala had arrived at Acapulco, where the others were daily expected. Nothing is said in the Government Extraordinary Gazette (which was transmitted to Veracruz by express) of the delegation from the United States.

Commodore Porter had taken command of the Mexican Navy, which is in a dismantled and inefficient state, without officers and men sufficient to man one single vessel.

Isaac B. Dasha.—This unfortunate individual, on the 31st Aug., was boarding in a tavern in Cynthiana, and was apparently in tolerable health. His windpipe which was severed by the attempt to cut his throat, still remained asunder, and there was no connection between it and the mouth. He breathes through a silver tube inserted in his throat; eats and drinks with difficulty, but can only articulate (in whispers,) a few words at a time. His wife has again joined him, and remains with him.

Kentucky Public Adv.

ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.

Extract of a letter from Shawneetown, Illinois, dated the 20th of August.

Without apology, permit me to state, that Mr. Cook is beaten, by a man who, in the political world, is scarcely known—not even in Illinois; and who received a considerable majority, although he ran with another Jackson candidate in opposition to Mr. Cook. The Jacksonians would have done much better, had they been permitted to take up a man of their own choosing—and but one.

Edwards is elected Governor, and that only by his forbearance in relation to the Presidential election, and his repeated expression of friendship for Gen. Jackson.

Public Vendue.

A GOOD plantation lying on Third Creek in Rowan county, N. C. between Neely's and Turner's Mills, containing about 146 acres; 50 or 60 of which is under cultivation, 4 or 5 in Meadow, with a good dwelling and out houses. Also household and kitchen furniture; Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Wheat and Oats. All of which will be sold at Public sale, on Tuesday, the 17th of Oct. inst. if not sold before at private sale. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Terms for property unsold will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD SWAN.

Sept. 20th, 1826. 2:31

Judge Murphy's Lottery.

In consequence of the failure of several persons in whose hands Tickets had been placed for sale, to make returns to the Commissioners of the Tickets which they had sold, the drawing of the Lottery did not commence at the time appointed; though it appeared probable, from the returns made, that a sufficient number had been sold to justify a commencement of the drawing. All persons having Tickets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to continue the sale of them until the 15th of November next, and then report to the Commissioner, Dr. James Webb, at Hillsboro, how many Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers.

The drawing will commence on the 4th Monday in November next; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by that time, to justify the Commissioner in continuing the drawing from day to day, until it can be completed.

September 24th, 1826. 2:31

For Rent.

THE extensive and valuable *Tavern* *Rooms* in the town of Statesville, owned and occupied by the late Capt. Robert Wrenke, previous to his death; with two Lots in said Town. For particulars, apply to the Executors.

Sept. 29, 1826. 9:33

Stone Lime for sale.

THE subscriber living in Stokes county, has on hand a fresh kiln of stone lime, of a superior quality—about 1000 bushels, which may be had at his usual selling price by application at his limekiln on *Snow Creek*.

JAMES MARTIN Sen'r.

September, 14th 1826. 5:32

Commissioners

Statesville, July 1st, 1826. 3m30

Notice.

THE remaining Lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday in October next. The terms will be made known on that day.

WESLEY REYNOLDS,

MICHAEL RICKART,

ABSAJOM K. SIMONTON,

JOHN H. MC LAUGHLIN,

SQUIER LOWRY,

Commissioners

Statesville, July 1st, 1826. 3m30

The Salisbury Fall Races,

POETRY.

From La Belle Amantine.
ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG BRIDE.

BY MISS M. G. LEWIS.

I did not wish that thou shouldst meet
This sad and early doom,
And be so soon of joy bereft.
To wither in the tomb;
I did not hope to see thee torn
From every tender tie,
And leave thy widow'd mate to mourn
Love's last expiring sigh:
Though thou hadst shrouded all my path,
Through many a future year,
No rival's hate—no jealous wrath
Was nursed against thee here;
Though thou hadst blasted all of joy
That life could offer me,
I never panted to destroy
The share it held for thee;
Thou mightst have dwelt in gentle rest
Had heaven averted this:
I could have borne to know thee blest,
But not to view thy bliss.
And, though thou'st glided now away
From friendship and from hate,
It does not throw one brighter ray
Upon my changeless fate;
The darkness spread enwraps me still,
And—till life's closing hour—
My heart may wake to sorrow's thrill,
But ne'er to pleasure's power.
A short but happy lot was thine:
Loved—blest—then early riven
From where earth's budding joys entwine,
To riper joys in heaven.

A PEEP at a TRUE NOVEL READER.

She slumbered in the rocking chair she'd occupied all day,
And in her lap, half open there, the last new novel lay.
Upon the hearth the dying brands their latest radiance shed—
A daring candle near her stands, with a crown about its head.
Her hair, which long unkept had been hanging loosely round,
Is combed by many a shining pin, to closest distance drawn;
Her gown—it had been white I ween—but white it was not then;
Her ruffles too had once been clean, and might be so again.
One slip-shod foot the fender prest, the other caught the floor,
And folded o'er her beating breast, a fated shaw is worn.
The flickering light is fading fast—The parson's onder grows—
The midnight hour has long been past—the cock for mornings grows.
She cares not, she, for mortal things, for in her busy brain
The history's imaginations are acted o'er again;
But while in this delicious ease, her willing sense is bound,
The book, escaping from her lap, falls limbering to the ground.
She wakes! but 'tis slow to see the candle's latest beam,
Nor blanched' coils can she revive one friendly gleam;
Then groping through the passage, far, she steals with noiseless tread,
And leaving every door adown, creeps shrinking into bed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURE of SILK.

In our paper of the 19th ult. in mentioning the *Sewing Silk* manufactured in Surry county, we made a mistake in the name of the young ladies engaged in the manufacture: It should have been "the Misses Harrison," instead of *Harris*.

We will take this occasion to place before our readers, some practical remarks on the management of Silk Worms, written by Mr. S. Alexander, of Pennsylvania. These remarks are applicable to any section of country.

The eggs of the Silk Worm, should be kept especially as Spring advances, in a cold situation. When the Mulberry leaves begin to appear, any number of the eggs may be exposed to the air, unless the weather be cold, and in a few days after, they will produce the young worm. When the eggs are hatched before the leaves come out, the worms may be fed with young lettuce, free from wet.

The writer has fed them entirely on lettuce, but he found by doing so, that the strength and goodness of the silk was much diminished.

The worms ought to be put on white paper and placed on shelves protected from the wind and weather. Care must be taken to keep insects, especially the *red ant*, and other vermin from the shelves, which should be unconnected with the walls or ceiling of the building. The worms will require to be fed three times, and near the period of their last eating, four times a day. The mulberry leaves are to be sprinkled lightly over them.

Attention must be paid to have the young worms fed with the youngest and most tender leaves. When the leaves are wet with dew or rain, they must be spread out on a cloth or very clean floor, to dry before they are given to the worms. The shelves or boards on which the worms are placed require to be occasionally cleaned, particularly in wet weather. This is easily done after the worms have been fed, when they are on the fresh leaves, by removing the leaves with the worms on them to a clean shelf; when the first shelf may be cleaned for the reception of the worms from the next. The rooms where the worms are kept, should allow a free circulation of air. In about four weeks the worms begin to wind, and in this they change their skin three or four times. At these periods, they eat nothing and should not be disturbed. When the worms begin to spin, place branches of the white oak, and twigs of the birch or chestnut

trees near them, when they will leave their food and commence forming their cocoons. In three days the worms from the commencement of their spinning will have finished their cocoons or little balls of silk. In about fourteen days from its beginning to wind, the worm will eat out of the cocoon in the shape of moths. In this state they require no food; to prevent the moth or fly destroying the silk, (which they do if permitted to eat through their cocoons,) it will be necessary to bake them in an oven of the temperature when bread is drawn from it, but not so hot as to scorch when tried with sprinkling of flour. If the oven be not warm enough, instead of killing the chrysalis, it will only bring it forward the sooner. One half hour in the oven if warm enough, will be sufficient to kill the chrysalis. It will be advisable to reserve a sufficient number of unbaked cocoons, according to the quantity desired, for stock. The moths or flies, had better be placed on paper, where the moths will deposit their eggs; the paper can then be folded up and put in a box, or other secure place, until the next spring.

The worms eat more leaves in three or four days after they have passed their fourth sickness, than they did in all their time before. The leaves are accounted better for the worms, when they have been gathered four or five hours, than fresh from the tree; and in rainy weather they will keep about two or three days by turning them two or three times a day, without bruising them, and be fit for food.

To reel the silk from the cocoons—first, take off the outside tow, then a small quantity, perhaps a hundred cocoons, may be put in a kettle or pan of warm water; the kettle must be suspended over a moderate fire, so as to keep the water at a right heat.—The water ought never to boil, as the ebullition would entangle the silk.—Hot water, near boiling cannot fail to dissolve the gum, and the silk will run off the cocoons with ease. If the cocoons be gently stirred with a small whisk, the ends will adhere to it, and may be drawn up. Enough should be taken up to make a thread one fourth or one-sixth the size of sewing silk. These ends must be gathered into one and made fast to a common reel, and the silk can then be reeled off as cotton or other article. The pressing of the thread of silk between the thumb and finger, as it goes on the reel, will fasten the several threads together, so as to form one. Much attention must be given in keeping the thread of silk nearly of the same size. Silk reeled in this way carefully, is worth from four to five dollars the pound. It is stated, that a Miss Rhodes, in England, obtained from a single cocoon, 408 yards of silk in an entire thread—the writer has obtained from a single cocoon of his own raising in this city, 489 yards, in an entire thread. 200 cocoons, will make one ounce of eggs: that is to say, one hundred pairs of the fly will produce that quantity; for one female Silk Moth will lay 200 eggs; which are distinguished thus; the males being pointed at both ends of the cocoons, and the females more blunt on the ends and looser.

The eggs, when they are first laid, are of a pale yellow, but in a few days change into a liver colour; and what is wonderful, these eggs are kept ten months in the year as a dead thing, taking life again in their season.

Besides all other advantages arising from propagating the Silk Worm, the nation in general reaps this one very great benefit—that it employs a great number of their industrious poor, for not only men, but women, children, and impotent person may be made use of in this work, for it is a work both easy and pleasant, and performed in as delightful a season as any in the whole year.

Delaware Paper.

MARRIAGE.

"Marriage is certainly a condition upon which the happiness or misery of life does very much depend, more indeed than most people think beforehand. To be confined to live with one perpetually, for whom we have no liking or esteem, must certainly be an uneasy state. There had need be a great many good qualities to recommend a constant conversation with one, when there is some share of kindness—but without love, the best of all good qualities will never make a constant conversation easy and delightful. And whence proceed those

innumerable domestic miseries that now; but how was she astonished to find that

"In a few months, or ere these shoes were old,

With which" her mother "followed her poor father's body,
Like Nobe, all tears; she, even she!"

gave herself in wedlock to her own *ci devant* lover—a young Yorkshireman, by the bye! Cupidity, it is certain, overpowered Cupid in this affair; for the widow, though old, was comparatively rich.

[*Kinderhook Herald.*]

DANCING.

One side.—Moderate dancing occasionally, is a valuable exercise. To the powers of music and elevated festivity, it unites the charm of refined sociability and attraction, and inspires an animation which moves the system in a more pleasing and effectual manner, and with happier effects, than other common exercises can boast.

The other side.—In one of our American colleges, a few years since, a theme for discussion (according to the usage of the institution) was given to one of the classes by its officer, on which each individual was required to express his opinion either orally or in writing, taking any such view of the subject as his own judgment and ingenuity might suggest.

The theme was dancing. At the appointed time the class assembled in presence of their instructor, when the argument was commenced, and continued for some time with great gravity, both for and against the practice in all its bearings, until Mr. J. in his turn was called upon to express his sentiments, when the discussion was closed as follows:

Sir, said Mr. J., I have examined this matter with some diligence, but I really scarcely know what to say. Almost any other theme would have furnished me something to contribute to the discussion; but what can one say of this! After all my labor, the sum and substance of the matter seems to me to be only this. A party of ladies and gentlemen (who elsewhere pass for intelligent and rational beings) assemble in the ball room. Soon they array themselves in opposing lines. Presently, a young lady jumps up from the floor, shakes one foot and comes down again. Again she springs up and the other foot quivers. Then she turns round on her place, springs up and shakes both her feet, her intelligent partner performing the same operations at the same time. Then both rush forward, and seize each other's hands, jump up again, shake their feet, turn round, return to their places, jump up again, then shake their feet and stand still. The next lady and gentleman rationally and soberly follow the example just set them, jumping, shaking their feet, and turning, and so on to the end. And all for no other reason that I can perceive, than because black Coffee sits in the corner yonder *ft* drawing a horse hair across a catgut.

[*Col. J. IRON BURR.*]

Aaron Burr, who some years ago occupied so large a space in the public arena, is now a practising lawyer at the New-York bar. He sustains (says the *Trenton Emporium*) a very high reputation for talents and legal acquirements; and is in independent circumstances. A casual visitor to the city, who chooses to pass an hour or two in the vicinity of Tammany Hall, will generally notice a small, delicate, white-haired man, moving about in meditative mood, alone, and noticing no one; a man whose keen eye and expressive countenance, where age has in vain struggled to quench the fire of genius, and whose appearance, bespeaking the finished gentleman, will arrest all his attention—That man is *Aaron Burr*—who was one day the Vice President of the United States, the next a fugitive from the blood of Hamilton; at another time mounted on the whirlwind of revolution, and meditating the dissolution of the Union and the building up of a southern monarchy; and then, a prisoner, answering to the charges of high treason at the bar of his country.

A man who, perhaps, considered with reference to the powers of mind alone, had no superior, has now no superior. But he left the path of honorable virtue; and he is, what you may see him—a solitary being in the midst of society; pointed out to the passing stranger as a mere object of curiosity.

[*Report Courteous and Political.*]

A gentleman, invited the other evening, by his friend who was of opposite politics, to take a social glass, was desired to give a sentiment; and raising it accordingly, observed, "I would give you the present administration—if I thought it would go down;" "Drink it," replied the other, "I am sure it will go down."

CONSIDER HERDING.

Madame Gaffori, in the absence of her patriotic husband, was besieged by the Gennese for several days, in the town of Corte. She possessed courage and strength beyond her sex. Although in the want of provisions, she and a few of her followers succeeded in repulsing the assailants; but the latter increasing in number a part of her little band fell in the contest, while the others alarmed at the fate of their comrades, advised Madame Gaffori to capitulate. Reproaching their cowardice, she seized a lighted match, and hastening to one of the vaults beneath the house, which served as a powder magazine, told her men, if they stopped firing on the enemy, she would bury herself and them in the ruins of her mansion. At this conjuncture, gen. Gaffori arrived with a reinforcement, and saved his heroic wife and his home.

[*Sketches of Corsica.*]

[*Montreal, C. L. C. J. Aug. 31.*]

All the world has heard of the story of the artist who painted fruit so well that the fowls of the air came and pecked at the picture. A circumstance somewhat akin to this took place in this city on Friday last. In Mr. Try's furniture warehouse hang two oil painting; the one representing fish, and the other dead game. They are exceedingly well executed, and *70* has been refused for the pair. On the day above mentioned, a pointer entered, and fixing his eyes on the painting of the game, which was hanging above a sideboard, sprung at it with such fury, that he brought the picture to the ground, and broke the frame all to pieces. Fortunately, the picture was uninjured. The dog, seemingly ashamed of his mistake, and frightened at the disturbance he had created, left the shop at full speed.

A few years ago, a wealthy man who sold flour and dry meet in Chambersburg, Pa. was applied to by a Negro for some of the latter article. The purchaser selected a ham, which was accordingly weighed, but when handed to him, he solicited to be trusted for its price for a few days. Having been frequently deceived by such customers, and the present one being a total stranger to him, the seller persisted in refusing his request. The Negro in this dilemma, as a last effort to gain his object, with great simplicity, proposed to cut the ham in two, and leave the one-half with the seller as a pledge for the fulfilment of his promise of payment! This proposition met the ready approbation of the seller, and it was immediately carried into operation! The duped gentleman himself, related this affair to a neighbor, some time after its occurrence, lamenting that he had not inquired the name of the Negro, and actually was not sensible of his folly until heartily laughed at!

A gentleman being forced to sell a pair of his oxen to pay his servant his wages, told his servant he could keep him no longer, not knowing how to pay him the next year. The servant answered him, he would serve him for more of his cattle. But what shall I do, said the master, when all my cattle are gone? The servant replied, you shall then serve me, and so you will get your cattle again.

A young gentleman, who had quarreled with a lady to whom he had paid his addresses, was so imprudent as to threaten that he would publish the letters she had written him. That (she replied) would be really vexatious; for though I need not be ashamed of their contents, I certainly ought to be ashamed of their directions!

An Irish drummer, whose round and rosy cheeks gave notice that he now and then indulged in a noggan of *right good cheer*, was accosted by the inspecting General, "What makes your face so red sir?"—"Please your honor," replied he of the drum, "I always blush when I speak to a General officer."

A lady observed, that the three nations might be thus characterised:—the Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable; the Scotchman is never at home but when he is abroad; and the Irishman is never at peace but when he is fighting!